



Climate Changes and Mango Production (Temperature)

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Article Information

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Abstract

The mango, known as the {king of fruits}, is commercially significant in many parts of the world. In addition to offering a delicious tropical flavor, mangoes are a great source of nourishment and can make eating a satisfying and healthy sensory experience. Even though mango farming is known to exist in more than 120 nations, just 15 of them are responsible for more than 1% of the world's supply. More than 60% of the mangoes produced worldwide are grown in India, China, Thailand, Indonesia and Mexico.

The effects of climate change on agriculture must take into account the increasing CO₂ concentration, a significant contributor to climate change, as CO₂ is essential to critical plant functions, including photosynthesis. The fluctuation of temperature represents another climatic factor that affects mango productivity. The primary challenge facing the mango industry is irregular cultivation. The mango flowering was negatively impacted by the erratic distribution of cold nights and relatively warm winters. Mango output is already being impacted by rising average maximum temperatures. Therefore, regardless of mango growers, geniuses, or consumers, rapid climate change should be a top priority. A benefit of selection and breeding operations to adapt to climatic change is the high genetic variety of mangoes.

Introduction

The mango (*Mangifera indica* L.) is the most popular among tropical fruits and is considered one of the oldest fruit trees cultivated in the world. It is known to be one of the best fruits in the global market and there is no difference in opinion about the fruits of Mango is considered the “king of fruit” because of its captivating flavor, excellent taste, attractive fragrance, irresistible sweetness, and beautiful shades of color both inside and outside the fruits.

Due to fluctuations in climate conditions, particularly rising temperatures, increasing CO₂ levels in the atmosphere, and warm nights during winter, there are various effects on various fruit crops [1]. In the near future, agriculture as a whole and mango production, in particular, will face serious threats from climate change. Given that atmospheric CO₂ is a significant contributor to climate change and is essential to fundamental plant functions like photosynthesis, the effects of climate change on agriculture must be taken into account. Due to its economic and nutritional benefits, the seasonal fruit known as the mango is one of the most extensively grown and consumed fruits in tropical and subtropical areas. Across a huge number of nations, including the Philippines, China, Pakistan, and Cambodia.



